

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are currently pending in the application; with claims 1, 6 and 14 being independent. Claims 21-26 have been added to define additional aspects of the invention. Applicants request favorable reconsideration in light of the remarks presented herein and earnestly seek timely allowance of the pending claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103

The Office Action indicated that claims 1 and 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,411,771 to *Aotake* (“*Aotake*”) in view of Japanese Publication No. 09-168109 to *Magai* et al. (“*Magai*”). Applicants maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness and traverse this rejection.

Regarding claim 1, *Aotake* merely discloses a personal computer, which runs application programs for carrying out processing such as recording, reproducing, editing and decoding stored video data (col. 5, lines 4-7; col. 9, lines 51-54). The software provides a tape setting dialog box 321 which allows a user to set various parameters to control the video recording (col. 26, lines 22-39; Fig. 8). *Aotake* further teaches that the user may alter the video recording mode through the user interface as shown in Fig. 8. Using a video recording mode field 327, the video recording mode indicating the bit rate information may be chosen from 4 different states: “high”, “normal”, “long”, and “network” (col. 28, lines 42-46; Fig. 8, 327). In order to properly inform the user regarding the status of a particular video recording mode, tape setting dialog box 321

further displays an information field 331, which displays a number of parameters, including a frame size (col. 29, lines 38-44; Fig. 8, 331). *Aotake* further teaches a table, as shown in Fig. 10, which displays specifications of various recording parameters associated with each of the four recording modes, (e.g., the size of a frame, a system bit rate, a video bit rate, a frame rate, etc.). (See col. 28, lines 47-50; Fig. 10.)

However, *Aotake* fails to teach or suggest, at least, “displaying selectable candidates for a number of imaging pixels and image compression rates...presenting to a user combinations of a selectable number of imaging pixels and the image compression rates...and changing a setting to the number of pixels and the image compression rate...,” as recited in claim 1.

The Examiner asserts in Applicant’s Response to Arguments that *Aotake* clearly discloses in Fig. 8 “a setting screen (321) display all setting information fields in a two-dimensional arrangement, the field (327) is displayed for the ‘compression rates’ and the field (331) is displayed and includes a number of imaging pixels. The table of Fig. 10 shows all options of setting for user to select a number of imaging pixels...and image compression rates.” (See Office Action: page 2, paragraph 1.) Applicants point out that *Aotake* merely discloses the ability for a user to only select a single video recording mode from a pull-down menu 327 from one of four different types of recording modes. The frame size associated with the selected recording mode, as indicated in pixels, is only used for display purposes in information display 331, and is not directly selectable by the user. *Aotake* fails to disclose “presenting to a user combinations of selectable number of imaging pixels and the image compression rates,” as recited above.

Moreover, in Fig. 10, *Aotake* merely discloses that the tabular display merely informs the user of the specifications associated with each video recording mode. Using the display shown in Fig. 10, the user cannot select a candidate from among various combinations of number of pixels and image compression rate.

Magai fails to cure the deficiencies of *Aotake* at least with respect to the features cited above in claim 1. *Magai* merely shows a digital camera having a recording mode, which record files on a hard disk. These files may be read out of a disk after a user selects the prescribed file using a cursor (see solution paragraph).

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claim 1. Claims 4 and 5 depend from claim 1, and are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 1.

The Office Action indicated claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Aotake* in view of *Magai* and US Patent No. 6,407,772 to *Mizoguchi* ("*Mizoguchi*"). Applicants disagree and respectfully traverse the rejection.

Regarding dependent claims 2 and 3, *Mizoguchi* merely teaches an image recording device, which records images on the recording medium. The image recording device has a display unit that displays the remaining amounts of frames that may be recorded in memory (col. 3, lines 51-67; Figs. 1 and 2). Claims 2 and 3, by virtue of their dependency from claim 1, include all of the features recited in allowable claim 1 as provided in the arguments above, and are at least allowable for these reasons. Applicants submit that *Mizoguchi* fails to cure the deficiencies of *Aotake* and *Magai* in this respect, and therefore request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 2

and 3.

The Office Action further indicated that claims, 6, 9-10, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,337,928 to Takahashi et al. ("Takahashi") in view of *Magai*. Applicants submit the Examiner failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness and respectfully traverse this rejection.

Regarding claims 6 and 14, Takahashi discloses an image acquisition device, which can detect the motion of image data and set a transmission condition of the image data in accordance with the detection of the motion of the image data, and process the image data in accordance with the set transmission condition. (see abstract). Based upon the information set by the user of the video camera by operation switch 135, coded data for a transmission and timing are generated by using the digital signal processing circuit, the control circuit etc., and the image data may be transmitted through the wireless antenna 111 by spread spectrum transmission circuit 110 by the set transmission method and transmission image quality (col. 6, lines 14-24). Through a user interface as shown in Fig. 7, a user may change the modes of the video camera through a variety of selection switches. For example, a manual/standard selection switch 701, a sports mode selection switch 702, a portrait mode selection switch 703, and a fault mode selection switch 704 are provided. (See col. 6, lines 34-38; Fig. 7). Specifically, parameters which can be set in the manual mode include a horizontal image angle size, a vertical image angle size, the number of pixels per frame, a frame rate (the number of frames/sec), etc. The respective parameters may be set in various manners by operating slide switches 705-710 (col. 6, lines 46-53; Fig. 7).

However, Takahashi fails to teach or suggest, at least, “a display control device that displays selectable candidates for number of imaging pixels and image compression rates on the setting screen of a display device, and presenting combinations of selectable numbers of pixels and compression rates,” as recited in claim 6, and “displaying selectable options for image compression rates and image pixel quantities, arranging options in two-dimensional format according to predetermined combinations,” as recited in claim 14.

Takahashi is distinguished by the features quoted above in that the user interface shown in Fig. 7 forces a user to individually choose between various image parameters by moving sliders 705-710 to adjust each individual parameter. Takahashi fails to disclose displaying selectable candidates for number of imaging pixels and image compression rates and presenting selectable combinations thereof. By providing the user with candidate combinations of the number of imaging pixels and image compression rates, the user may select from suitable and/or preferable parameter combinations, which may not be chosen if the user selected the parameters individually.

Magai fails to cure the deficiencies of Takahashi in this respect. *Magai* merely teaches a camera, where files may be reread from a hard drive by a user using a cursor.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of claims 6 and 14. Claims 9-10 depend from claim 6 and are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 6.

In the Office Action, claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over *Takahashi* in view of *Magai* and *Mizoguchi*. Claim 7 depends from claim 6, and therefore includes all of the features recited in allowable claim 6. As presented above, *Takahashi* and *Magai* fail to teach or suggest all of the features recited in claim 6. *Mizoguchi* fails to cure the deficiencies of these references in this respect, as *Mizoguchi* merely discloses an image recording device, which record images on a recording medium. The image recording device has a display unit that displays the remaining amount of frames that may be recorded in memory.

Accordingly, claim 7 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from allowable claim 6. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 7.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Takahashi* in view of *Magai*, *Mizoguchi*, and Japanese Patent Application No. 62-252583 to *Akazuka* ("*Akazuka*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 8 indirectly depends from claim 6, and includes all of the features recited therein by virtue of its dependency from claim 6. As provided above, neither *Takahashi* nor *Magai* or *Mizoguchi* teach all of the features recited in claim 6. *Akazuka* fails to cure the deficiencies in this respect. *Akazua* merely teaches an image film device, which has a recording means, which computes the remaining number of images that can be stored in the remaining storage capacity. (First paragraph, page 2.) Moreover, *Akazuka* discloses a display table, which presents in a tabular form data recording length based upon the combination of 3 modes. (See page 5, lines 22-23; page 6, table 1.)

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claim 8.

In the Office Action, claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Aotake* in view of *Magai*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Claim 11 depends from claim 1, and includes all of the features recited therein by virtue of this dependency. *Aotake*, *Magai* and *Takahashi* fail to teach all of the features recited in allowable claim 1.

Accordingly, claim 11 is allowable by virtue of its dependency at least for the reasons provided above for allowable claim 1.

Claims 12, 13, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Aotake* in view of *Magai* and *Akazuka*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claims 12 and 13 depend directly from claim 1, and claims 18 and 19 depend indirectly from claim 1, each of these claims includes all of the features recited in claim 1 by virtue of their dependency. *Aotake*, *Magai* and *Akazuka* fail to cure the deficiencies of claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that claims 12, 13, 18, and 19 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of claims 12, 13, 18, and 19.

Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Takahashi* in view of *Magai* and *Akazuka*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claims 15-17 depend from claim 14, and include all of the features recited therein. *Takahashi, Magai* and *Akazuka* fail to teach all of the features recited in allowable claim 14.

Accordingly, claims 15-17 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 14. Applicants therefore respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejections of claims 15-17.

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Aotake* in view of *Magai, Akazuka*, and *Mizoguchi*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 20 depends indirectly from claim 1, and accordingly includes all of the features recited therein. *Aotake, Magai, Akazuka*, and *Mizoguchi* fail to teach all the features recited in claim 1.

Accordingly, claim 20 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from allowable claim 1. Applicants therefore respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw their rejection of claim 2.

Conclusion

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number below.

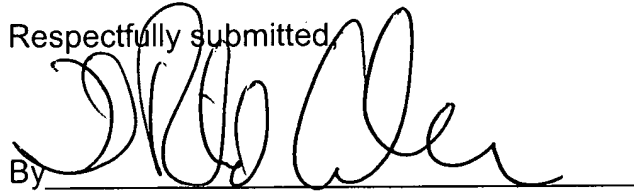
Application No.: 09/867,607

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If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 

D. Richard Anderson

Registration No.: 40,439

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

8110 Gatehouse Rd

Suite 100 East

P.O. Box 747

Falls Church, Virginia 22040-0747

(703) 205-8000

Attorney for Applicant